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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/782,964

02/23/2004

Andrew Bocking

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54120

7590

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RESEARCH IN MOTION

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EXAMINER

PILLAI, NAMITHA

ART UNIT

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/782,964	Applicant(s) BOCKING ET AL.	
	Examiner NAMITHA PILLAI	Art Unit 2173	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 January 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office action is responsive to the Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed under 37 CFR §1.53(d) on 1/30/08. Applicants have properly set forth the RCE, which has been entered into the application, and an examination on the merits follows herewith. The Examiner acknowledges Applicant's amendments to claims 1, 8-10, 12, 13, 18, 20, 22 and 24. All pending claims have been rejected in view of the prior arts disclosed below. The abstract has been objected to. Claims 1-11 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101.

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

2. The abstract is objected to for including legal phraseology such as "means".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Art Unit: 2173

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

3. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claims recite a wireless communications device but the claimed elements do not include a physical part of the device. Therefore the claims do not fall under a statutory category.

4. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claim recites a computer readable medium. In view of the specification (page 4, paragraph 13), the computer readable medium can be reasonably interpreted to include signals and other forms of propagation or transmission media to one of ordinary skill. Therefore the claim does not fall under a statutory category.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1, 2, 8-13 and 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by U. S. Patent No. 6,049,796 (Siitonen et al.), herein referred to as Siitonen.

Referring to claim 1, Siitonen discloses a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is

used within a wireless network to communicate. Siitonen discloses a user interface for controlling the operations of the wireless communications device including a component to compose a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (Figure 4A and column 2, lines 15-25). A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses that the component providing simultaneously together a prompt and a hot list (reference number 4 and 5, Figure 4A). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed. Siitonen discloses a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64). Siitonen also discloses a hot list of candidate destinations selectable at the user interface and usable as the destination (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17).

Referring to claim 2, Siitonen discloses a key-based input device to input the destination (column 2, lines 33-37).

Referring to claim 8, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is enabled to move between the prompt and hot list (column 2, line 51-column 3, line 16), where the user is able to input data into the prompt and move to the hot list to make the final selection.

Referring to claim 9, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the device in response to a filter input received at the user interface,

the filtered list selectable at the user interface to choose a destination (column 3, lines 4-13 and Figure 4C).

Referring to claim 10, Siitonen discloses that the prompt is adapted to permit navigating and changing the destination while composing (column 6, lines 1-3), where within the prompt navigations occur to move in different directions to change and delete the destination typed in during composing.

Referring to claim 11, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is adapted to provide at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination (column 6, lines 1-4), where the characters can be cleared with a backspace button that terminates the composition of the destination provided in the user interface which includes the component to compose a destination.

Referring to claim 12, Siitonen discloses in a wireless communications device configured for use in a wireless network a method for composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by the device (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses providing a composition screen, providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64). Siitonen discloses providing, simultaneously with the composition screen, a hot list for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations selectable as destinations

(reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed.

Referring to claim 13, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination using the prompt in response to a key-based input (column 2, lines 33-37 and lines 51-53).

Referring to claim 18, Siitonen discloses moving between the prompt and hot list in response to navigation about the composition screen (column 2, line 51-column 3, line 16), where the user is able to input data into the prompt and move to the hot list to make the final selection.

Referring to claim 19, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination selected from the hotlist and generating the outgoing communication in response (column 3, lines 9-17).

Referring to claim 20, Siitonen discloses providing a filtered list of destinations from a store of destinations on the wireless communications device in response to a filter input at the user interface, the filtered list selectable to choose the destination (column 3, lines 4-13 and Figure 4C).

Referring to claim 21, Siitonen discloses receiving the destination and generating the outgoing communication in response (column 3, lines 9-17).

Referring to claim 22, Siitonen discloses providing a cursor adapted for use in navigating and changing the destination while composing (column 7, 26-59), a cursor can be manipulated, where the navigation of the cursor within the search field can be changed to change the destination that is being inputted during composition.

Referring to claim 23, Siitonen discloses providing at least one action button for terminating composition of the destination (column 6, lines 1-4), where the characters can be cleared with a backspace button that terminates the composition of the destination.

Referring to claim 24, Siitonen discloses a computer program product having a computer readable medium tangibly embodying computer executable code for carrying out the functionality claimed below (column 4, lines 11-26). The PDA device contains software routines that carry out the functions described below. The PDA represents the computer program product with computer readable medium which stores the software routine that when executed carries out the functionality claimed. Siitonen discloses composing a destination for an outgoing communication generated by a wireless communications device for use in a wireless network (column 2, lines 16-28). A PDA device is used within a wireless network to communicate. A user interface is displayed to compose a destination that is called to communicate using the PDA device. Siitonen discloses a composition screen providing simultaneously together, a prompt defining a field for receiving the destination as text (reference number 21, Figure 4C and column 5, lines 61-64) and a hot list usable for selecting the destination, the hot list comprising candidate destinations usable as the destination (reference number 6, Figure 4A and column 3, lines 7-17). Figure 4A displays a user interface with a field prompt and a hot list that are simultaneously displayed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 3-7 and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siitonen and U. S. Patent No. 6,950,988 B1 (Hawkins et al.), herein referred to as Hawkins.

Referring to claim 3, Siitonen does not disclose that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses a user interface that comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature among a plurality of features provided by the device (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins also discloses that the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the

art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps.

Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins that the user interface comprises a home screen component from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and wherein the component to compose a destination is invokable from the home screen component automatically in response to an input from the key-based input device of a portion of the destination.

Referring to claim 4, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the destination is a telephone number to be called and the input is a portion of a telephone number (Hawkins, column 21, lines 1-10).

Referring to claim 5, Siitonen discloses that the portion of the destination populates the prompt when the component to compose a destination is invoked (reference number 21, Figure 4B), where when the user enters the portion of the destination this portion is populated on the prompt.

Referring to claim 6, Siitonen discloses that the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to an auxiliary input device (column 5, lines 46-54). Siitonen does not disclose that the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device. Hawkins discloses that the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device (Figures 5, 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). Hawkins discloses how the user can directly access the component to compose a destination which is invoked from a first home screen in response to a selection that is made when the home screen is displayed resulting in the display of Figure 6B. The home screen contains multiple icons at the bottom of the screen that are associated with functions carried out in a device. The interaction includes the inputting of the destination data with the interaction occurring when a first home screen is displayed in response to which the component to compose a destination is invoked. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins that the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to

an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37), this input device only directed to that specific function. Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. From a home screen, the user can directly interact by inputting the destination to invoke a composition screen from the home screen. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins that the component to compose a destination is invokable in response to an interaction with a home screen component of the user interface from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device.

Referring to claim 7, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the component to compose a destination is further invokable in response to at least one of an interaction with the home screen component of the user interface (Hawkins, column 19, lines 42-48), where Hawkins discloses how the user can directly access the component to compose a destination which is invoked from a first home screen in response to a selection that is made when the home screen is displayed resulting in the display of

Figure 6B. Siitonen and Hawkins also disclose that the component to compose a destination is further invocable in response to an auxiliary input device (Siitonen, column 5, lines 46-54).

Referring to claim 14, Siitonen does not disclose providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Hawkins discloses providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communication device (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins also discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to input of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button that provides access to the

composition component (column 5, lines 29-37). Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the wireless communications device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen automatically in response to the input of a portion of the destination.

Referring to claim 15, Siitonen and Hawkins disclose that the destination is a telephone number to be called (Hawkins, column 21, lines 1-10).

Referring to claim 16, Siitonen discloses populating the prompt with the portion of the destination (reference number 21, Figure 4B), where when the user enters the portion of the destination this portion is populated on the prompt.

Referring to claim 17, Siitonen discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen in response to an activation of an auxiliary input device dedicated to invoke the composition screen (column 5, lines 46-54). Siitonen does not disclose providing a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen in response to one of an input of a portion of the destination and

an interaction with the home screen. Hawkins discloses providing a home screen component from which to invoke a feature among a plurality of features provided by the device (Figure 5 and column 9, lines 42-47). The Figure 5 represents a home screen with the icons at the bottom of the home screen representing a plurality of features associated with the device that are selectable. Hawkins also discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen in response to input of a portion of the destination (Figure 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). The component to compose a destination including a text field and a hot list are invoked from the home screen component based on the user starting to input a portion of the destination information. Hawkins also discloses invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen in response to an interaction with the home screen (Figures 5, 6B and column 19, lines 42-48). Hawkins discloses how the user can directly access the component to compose a destination which is invoked from a first home screen in response to a selection that is made when the home screen is displayed resulting in the display of Figure 6B. The interaction includes the inputting of the destination data with the interaction occurring when a first home screen is displayed in response to which the component to compose a destination is invoked. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to learn from Hawkins a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen in response to one of an input of a portion of the destination and an interaction with the home screen. Siitonen provides the composition component through the selection of an input button

that provides access to the composition component (column 5, lines 29-37), this input device only directed to that specific function. Hawkins discloses that selecting a specific mode for access to electronic directories is cumbersome (column 3, lines 1-12), where Hawkins has provided a more direct and efficient means for invoking the component to compose a destination. From a home screen, the user can directly interact by inputting the destination to invoke a composition screen from the home screen. This provides motivation for Siitonen to learn from Hawkins to provide direct and easy access to the component to compose a destination without having to carry out unnecessary input steps. Therefore, one skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to learn from Hawkins a home screen from which to invoke a feature from among a plurality of features provided by the device and invoking the providing of the composition screen from the home screen in response to one of an input of a portion of the destination and an interaction with the home screen.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 12 and 24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach the method for displaying user interface for a wireless communications device.

Responses to this action should be submitted as per the options cited below: The United States Patent and Trademark Office requires most patent related correspondence to be: a) faxed to the Central Fax number (571-273-8300) b) hand carried or delivered to the Customer Service Window (located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), c) mailed to the mailing address set forth in 37 CFR 1.1 (e.g., P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450), or d) transmitted to the Office using the Office's Electronic Filing System.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Namitha Pillai whose telephone number is (571) 272-4054. The examiner can normally be reached from 8:30 AM - 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doon Chow can be reached on (571) 272-7767.

All Internet e-mail communications will be made of record in the application file. PTO employees do not engage in Internet communications where there exists a possibility that sensitive information could be identified or exchanged unless the record includes a properly signed express waiver of the confidentiality requirements of 35 U.S.C. 122. This is more clearly set forth in the Interim Internet Usage Policy published in the Official Gazette of the Patent and Trademark on February 25, 1997 at 1195 OG 89.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272-2100.

Art Unit: 2173

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Namitha Pillai
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2173
March 31, 2008

/Namitha Pillai/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2173